NEW YORK HERALD SATURDAYS PERMUARY I 1871-TRIPLE SHRET

WASHINGTON

Defeat of the Cotton Tax Refunding Scheme.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER COMMITTEES.

A Wise and Timely Veto by the President.

SHERMAN'S FREE BANKING BILL.

Texan Raiders Into Mexico Arrested and Held to Answer by Uncle Sam.

SENATOR NYE ON THE-WEBB SUBSIDY.

The Peace Policy and Soothing System To Be Tried with the Modocs.

REVENUE STEAMERS DOING GOOD SERVICE.

The Geneva Award-Sumner's Health-Colfax Ready with His Defence-Bills Signed by the President-Contumacious Stewart in Comfortable Quarters-General Howard's Accounts Settled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1873. Wise and Timely Veto by the President. The President sent the following veto message

I have the honor to return herewith Senate bill o. 490, entitled "An act for the relief of the East

No. 490, entitled "An act for the relief of the East Tennessee University," without my approval. This claim, for which \$18,500 is appropriated out of the moneys of the United States, arises in part for the destruction of property by troops in time of war, and, therefore the same objections attach to it as were expressed in my message of June 1, 1872, returning the Senate bill awarding \$25,000 to J. Milton Best. If the precedent is once established that the government is hable for the ravages of war the end of demands upon the public treasury cannot be forecast. The loyalty of the people in the section in which the university is located under circumstances of personal danger and trials, thus entitling them to the most favorable construction of the obligation of the government towards them, is admitted; and nothing but regard for my duty to the whole people in opposing a principle which, if allowed, will entail greater burdens upon the whole than the relief which will be afforded to a part by allowing this bill to become a law, could induce me to return it with objections. Recognizing the claims of these citizens to sympathy and the most favorable consideration of their claims by the government, I would heartily favor a donation of the amount appropriated by this bill for their relief.

The Latest Phase of the Cotton Refund-

The Latest Phase of the Cotton Refunding Scheme, as introduced by Beck, was discussed in the Ways

and Means Committee to-day, and virtually deleated. Beck's scheme provided for refunding the tax to actual exporters only. Beck, Kerr and Maynard advocated the scheme; the remaining five members opposed it, and an adverse report upon the subject will be presented to the House. The lobby here is disheartened by the failure of this

Yesterday's Session of the Poland Com mittee-Brooks and Neilson Again-Durant's Attack on John B. Alley.

Poland's Investigating Committee, when in want of witnesses, invariably falls back upon the unfortunate James Brooks and his son-in-law, Neilson, about the everlasting fifty Credit Mobiller share as if the fate of the country depended on the minute details of that little transaction. Brooks perturbed spirit was again present and propounded Neilson, all tending to show that father-in-law was as innocent as the babe unborn. Neilson's replies were of course satisfactory to father-in-law. The question arises, when will Poland's committee make up its mind to conclude the farcical interrogatory about Brooks' fifty shares. Why not investigate more closely Dawes' Crédit Mobilier ction, which needs additional daylight; or is Brooks to be made the scapegoat for his Congressional fellow sinners?

tions of his son-in-law, Dr. Durant came forward and read a very long statement, fortified by copies with the Union Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of controverting several assertions made by Alley in again before the committee that Alley and Ames had circulated stories about him a long time, derogatory to his honor, but he never took any notice of them until they were a matte of public record. In his preamble he asserted that Alley's testimony was false, and spoke in a very unfavorable manner of Alley's morals in genera Durant then proceeded to give what he called a fair and impartial account of the organization of the Union Pacific Railroad, its connection with the Crédit Mobilier and the quarrels that existed between the two corporations. He said when the Credit Mobilier took the contract in the Union Pa ciac Railroad many of the directors of the former were elected to a similar position in the latter, and thereby any contract between the two corporations was equivalent to a man's making a contract with himself. He said that Alley and his confederates of the Crédit Mobilier were continually ignoring the rights of the Union Pacific Railroad and sceking always profit for the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier to the detriment of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad: and because he opposed them in this dishonest operation he became involved in a quarrel with them. He denied that he ever was turned out of the Credit Mobilier organization. He said Alley had made a mock purchase of about sixty millions of stock by a tender of fifty-five per cent, when par was demanded, in order to control the eection. There was a resolution in the by-hws of the company which provided that no stockholder shall vote unless he had registered his name on the books ten days previous to the election. Alley in his (Durant's) absence secured the repeal of that resolution. He and his friends hed an election then, and the Alley-Ames party held another. Dr. Durant expatiated at great length on the other rascallties of Alley. The latter listened to Durant's accusations with his peculiar fox; smile, and afterwards made a speech, in which becharged Durant with having borne false witness as to his character. He denied Durant's story in toto; but his defence made not

the slightest impression upon the committee. Horace F. Clart's Testimony Before the Dollars Paid o General Dix to Float a Loan for the Union Pacific.

day the examination of Horace F. Clark, who spoke more like a counse for the Union Pacific Railroad than a witness on he stand. He gave his opinion es to the legal lightities of the road to the govern ment. The most iteresting information elicited Dix while Ministe to France as a bonus to negotiate a lean for th Union Pacific Railroad. General Dix falled in this, nd Clarke says he has not heard

of his ever havin returned the money.

Congressmen Greatly Excited over
Butler's Preste Secretary's Letters

There is greatexcitement among Congressmen regarding the delosures made in Wilson's committee about theral Butler's private secretary Cowlam, who degraphed to the Union Pacific Railroad that soill damaging to its interest was threatened, as that it would be well to retain ome good maso look after the interest of the road. Butler was entirely ignorant of Cowlam's course until made acquainted with it by others after it was all over. He is said to have severely censured his secretary, and cautioned him never again to include in such operations. Stewart, the Contumacious Witness, in Comfortable Quarters.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway having prepared quarters in the basement of the Capitol, B. Stewart, the witness who refused to answer certain questions propounded by the Wilson commit-tee, was conveyed thither last night. It is the same room which was formerly occupied as the modelled the statue of Lincoln. This room wa afterwards prepared for the confinement of Woolley, who refused to testify in the Johnson impeachment case, and subsequently occu

pied by Patrick Woods when under sentence by the se of Representatives for an assault in Richmond on Representative Porter. Stewart is com-fortably provided for and is supplied with meals from Downing's restaurant. Vice President Colfax Ready with his

Defence. Colfax has found his alibi, and to-morrow h to appear before the Polanders to clear up his

reputation. Should be succeed, poor Patterson is of paper in readiness for an editorial record of their Texan Raiders on Mexico Captured.

The Attorney General has received a despatch from Fort Clark, Texas, stating that McWeber and two other raiders on Villa Nueva, Mexico, have been arrested and are now being conveyed to Austin, Texas. The Attorney General telegraphi to hold the prisoners against habeas corpus and other processes of the State Courts, and to apply to the United States District Attorney for advice The Modoc Indians to Be Pacified with

The Indian peace policy suggested by General E. L. Appleton and a number of other prominent Oregonians now present in this city relative to the settlement of the difficulties with the Modoc Indians in Oregon has been adopted by the administration and will be immediately enforced. A peace commission, consisting of Hon. A. B. Meacham. late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon; Rev. J. H. Wilbur, Indian Agent at Simcoe, W. T. and Hon. T. B. Odeneal, present Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, will proceed to the scene of the difficulty, charged with ample powers Senator Nye in Advocacy of the Webb

Subsidy. The outgoing Nye, "with a smile that was childlike and bland," was permitted to occupy the time of the Senate this afternoon in advocating the Webb steamship subsidy, solely because Senators sympathized with him over his defeat. They let him orate, and the Pacific Coast Ring absolutely had hopes of carrying their bill, so rich in "divvies and contingents. Chandler gave them a broadside, however, and produced the Burnside bill as an lment, which so demoralized the Webb forces that they consented to an adjournment over until Monday. It remains to be seen whether the Pacific Coast Ring can cobble up this rich subsidy, as, if they can, they will assuredly install the railroad depot on Goat Island. Senator Wilson in Training for the

Presidency of the Senate.
Wilson has been such a diligent student of lighted the octogenarian Macdonald, of the Senate's clerical force, who has had several private sittings. His call to order is imposing; his demand for th ayes and nays is imperial; and his adjournment of the body is patriarchal. Meanwhile some fifty or sixty white men want to be his private secretary, but he is urged to show his consistency to princip by appointing a smart woman or a colored man.

The Health of Senator Sumner. Senator Sumner is decidedly better to-day and risited the Capitol, but did not go near the Senate Chamber, where repose the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts and of the House of tions. Sooner or later be will have to face this

Important Service Rendered by Our Revenue Steamers-A Leaking Ship and Starving Lightkeepers Saved.

Captain Abbey, of the revenue steamer Stevens at Newbern, N. C., reports having on the 28th inst. during rough and stormy weather, rendered assistance to the Brant Island lighthouse, which is built on screw piles in the centre of Pamlico Sound. The principal keeper had been absent about twenty-four days with the only boat belonging to the lighthouse. The assistant keeper and a small boy were alone there, and in a s arving condition. They had been five days with omething, but that had been exhausted. Reports have also been received here that the revenue steamer Northerner, which is stationed at Key West, and is cruising along the east and west coasts of Florida, on December 15 gave assist. ance to the American brig Florence J. Henderson, four days out frem New Orleans for New York, with a cargo of molasses and cotton seed oil, valued at 50,000. The brig was seen out in the Gulf while the Northerner was cruising, with flag at half-mast. She was found leaking badly, with the crew much put on board. A hawser was then run to her and she was towed to Key West, the men from the Northerner relieving at the pumps.

Edmunds' Bill on the Geneva Award. Edmunds, of Vermont, has a bill on the award of he Geneva damages which he hopes to pass in the Senate next week, but which can hardly be enacted during the present session. Meanwhile insurance flicers and others interested can pay retaining fees to lawyers, and wait. Patience is a virtue. Free Banking and Resumption of Spe-

cie Payments.

John Sherman is trying hard to get up his bill for the establishment of free national banking and for the resumption of specie payments, but if he can squeeze it through the Senate the House won't touch it with a ten-foot pole.

General Howard's Accounts Settled.

General Howard's accounts in the Freedman's tureau have passed the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and General Howard was found, by a clerical error, to be indebted to the government in the sum of \$32 54. He gave his check for this amount, and his accounts are square.

Another Story on the New York Post The Committee on Public Buildings and Ground

will recommend the erection of another story to the Post Office building in New York. The Secretary of the Treasury has written to the committee making that suggestion. The Louislana Case.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elec-tions had a private consultation to-day, lasting three hours, over their constitutional powers in the Louisiana case. No conclusion was reached.

The Postmaster General to-day centracted with Dr. B. H. Peterson, of New Orleans, for a daily mail service from New Orleans to Alexandria, La., and a tri-weekly service from New Orleans to Shreve port, La. The Goat Island Job.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee to-night heard additional argument on the Goat Island question, Mr. D. C. McRuer, of San Francisco, opposing and Representative Sargent favoring the

bill. The discussion lasted till eleven o'clock.
Bills Signed by the President. The act to abolish the Pranking Privilege was re-ceived at the Executive Mansion to-day, and was immediately approved by the President. The President also signed the act to aid in maintaining the Fire Department in the District of Columbia.

The Debt Statement.

The debt statement to-morrow will, it is thought at the Treasury, show a reduction, but that it will be very light. It is as yet, however, impossible to say positively what the showing will be.

The Card Reception of the Secretary o

this evening was attended by a large n guests, including the heads of the several depart ments of the government, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of Congress, foreign Ministers and other persons of distinction, accompanied by their ladies. It was one of the most brilliant assem

have senf their officers here to engage quarters a to hire horses, on which the corps will join the in-auguration procession, which has been done.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1873. The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Se message from the President, vetoing the bill for

the relief of the University of East Tennessee. Messrs. Windom, Harlan and Stevensen were appointed a committee of conference on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. PRELINGHUYSEN, (rep.) of N. J., presente a petition from the sisters of George Catlin, asking

a petition from the sisters of George Catlin, asking Congress to purchase

THE CATLIN INDIAN COLLECTION.

Mr. HAMILTON. (dem.) of Md., introduced a bill to amend the act establishing national cemeteries.

Mr. Lewis, (rep.) of Virginia, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, without amendment, a bill authorizing the Orange and Alexandria and Manasasa Raliroad Company to lay down and operate a railway track through the streets of Washington, connecting the depots of the Baltimore and Potomac and Baltimore and streets of Washington, connecting the depots of the Baltimore and Potomac and Baltimore and Ohio Rallroads; flat rails to be used and the transit across Pennsylvania avenue to be made by horse power.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis.—Authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the St. Louis River.

By Mr. Spencer, (rep.) of Ala.—Authorizing the Columbus, Fayette and Decatur Railroad Company to conternable lends.

Columbus, respecte and December Amendad Company to enter public lands.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt., gave notice that tomorrow he would ask the Senate to take up the bill
to dispose of the Alabama claims award.

THE BLECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of lows, introduced a joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution so as
to have Senators of the United States elected by a
conular vate.

popular vote.

Mr. Whight, (rep.) of lows, moved to take up the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, taking it for granted that Senators had made up their minds on the subject, and that the vote on his motion would indicate the views of the majority in regard to the object of the bill.

would indicate the views of the majority in regard to the object of the bill.

Mr. Edminns, of Vt., said there were very important questions to be considered in determining the disposition to be made of this bill, and protested against the Senate being called to pass upon them on an undebatable motion like this.

this.

Mr. WRIGHT then withdrew his motion and gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move to proceed to the consideration of this bill.

On motion of Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nevada,

THE WEBB AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP SUBSIBY bill was taken up, and Mr. Nye addressed the Senate at length in support of it. He spoke of the wisdom of fostering commerce as one of the main elements of national greatness, and referred to the trade of last year between Australia and the United States as resuting the theory that there could be no profitched become received between those countries. He also able commerce between those countries. He also charged that strenuous efforts were being made by British agents to defeat this American measure-agents, who were even now under the roof of the British agents to defeat this American measure—
agents who were even now under the roof of the
Capitol watching the action of Congress on the bill.

Mr. Buckingham, (rep.) of Conn., argued
against the bill. He was not opposed to subsidies,
he said, where they could be wisely granted; but
investigation had satisfied him that this was not
such a case. It was an axiom of commerce that
there could be no profitable commerce between
two nations in any article produced by both in
superabundance, and, therefore, there could not
be such commerce between Australia and California, because the staple productions of both
were the same—gold, grain and wool. There had,
indeed, been a temporary traffic in wool, owing to
the general scarcity of wool in Europe, resulting
from the war between France and Prussia; but he
(Mr. Buckingham) predicted that the returns for
the current year would show that that trade had
ialen away to almost nothing.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohlo, moved to lay the
subsidy bill on the table for the purpose of taking
up the substitute for the Buckingham Banking
bill, reported from the Committee on Finance on
the 16th instant.

The motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas
24, nays 30.

Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Michigan, then offered

24, nays 30.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Michigan, then offered
THE BURNSIDE SUBSIDY BILL
as a substitute for the pending bill, announcing,
however, that on the final vote he would oppose
both. He also argued that there was no commerce
to justify the subsidy asked for, and that this
line of steamers had had no influence in creating
the temporary trade in wool, which had arisen
from other causes.

the temporary trade in wool, which had arisen from other causes.

Mr. Morrill. (rep.) of Me., favored the bill. The Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Buckingham) had argued that it would be unwise to subsidize this line, for the reason, among others, that it terminates at a half-way point, leaving the transportation between San Francisco and the Atlantic coast to be done in a costly manner by railroads, if this argument was sound, Mr. Morrili said, it was an equally good argument against sustaining the China line or any other line terminating on the Pacific coast. This Australian line deserved encouragement as an American line, and also as a pioneer line which would open up a new field for the shipping of the Atlantic coast, now struggling in ruinous competition with the subsidized shipping of Europe.

Mr. RUCKINGHAM, in reply, said that our trade with China was different in character from any trade we could hope to have with Australia. Besides, the China trade was with 350,000,000 of people, while the other would be with a much smaller number.

Mr. CORENT, (rep.) of Oregon, said the proposition that there can be no commerce between countries of similar productions did not hold good in the case of the trade with Great Britain and the

that there must be already considerable commerce there or this line of steamers would not be running at all.

Mr. Frelinghuysen opposed the bill because he believed that subsidies, by creating monopolies with which private enterprise cannot compete, are in the end injurious to commerce. Commerce ought to be encouraged, but the only proper way for Congress to encourage it would be by legislating so that ships could be built and maintained as cheaply in the United States as in England, avoiding

cheaply in the United States as in England, avoiding

THE CREATION OF MONOPOLIES.

Mr. Nye said the bill was supported by the recommendations of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Postmaster General and the President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Anthony a resolution was adopted extending the time for the presentation and selection of models for

THE FARRAGUT STATUE

to the lat of March, 1873, to allow time for the arrival of the models sent from abroad by Mr. Randolph Rogers, with a proviso that the models already before the committee may be considered before that day without prejudice to any that may be received hereafter before March 1, 1873.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, moved to lay the pending bill on the table for the purpose of moving that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to Monday. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Thurman the Senate roted to

that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to Monday. Agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Thurman the Senate voted to adjourn to Monday.
The subsidy bill was taken up, when Mr. Thurman, for the purpose of killing it, moved to lay it on the table, pending which motion the Senate, on motion of Mr. Anthony, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1872. This being private bill day, a large number of private bills were reported and passed.

The House, after spending the whole day on private bills, adjourned at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

THE ALABAMA MUDDLE.

A Disgusting Proceeding in the Senate The Lieutenant Governor in the Role of a Dictator-"No Compulsion, But You Must."

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 31, 1873.

The House passed a resolution notifying the Senate of its organization. The Lieutenant Governor to-day, in the Senate,

The Lieutenant Governor to-day, in the Senate, refused to put a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which Mr. Miller (radical) was seated, and Mr. Martin (deffectat) displaced.

Mr. Parks (dem.) renewed Mr. Cobb's motion to reconsider, and the Lieutenant Governor again refused to put it to a vote. He also refused the Senator the right of appeal from his decisions and ordered Mr. Miller to be sworn, in which he decided to have been authorized by the vote substituting the minority for the majority report. The democratic Senators all submitted, under protest.

During the proceedings the lobbies were crowded with negroes, to whom cartridges were carried from an ante-room. Many white men of both parties were also present, and for a time it was thought that violence would result. The session, however, passed quietly off, and, after notifying the House that it was ready for business, the Senate adjourned.

BOYD SENTENCED.

The Sweetwater Pension Swindler Sen-tenced to Five Years' Imprisonment and to Pay a Fine of \$5,000.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1872.

In the federal Court to-day Thomas G. Boyd, convicted of pension frauda, was sentenced to the Nashville Penitentiary for five years and to pay a There are twenty-six indictments against Boyd, who was found guilty in one case and submitted and pleaded guilty in five whers. It is understood the government will not prosecute the other indictments in case of good behavior during imprisonment.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Abolition of the Wholesalo "Mandamus" Business.

Ventilating the Assembly on the "Gouge" Plan.

The Charter Question To Be Defi nitely Decided Next Week.

Seventh Regiment Memorial for a fite for an Armory.

What it Costs for Legislators' Letters and

How the Thing Is Done.

SPLENDID RECORD OF THE "SEVENTH."

The Senate Committee's Report on the Harlem Court House Job.

The bill which gives the Constitutional Con on now in session here the power to suggest

AMENDMENTS TO THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE of the constitution has passed the Assembly. was adopted by the Senate last week, and now only needs the Governor's signature to become a law It may be stated further, as a matter pertinent to an amendment to the article by which Judges of equal jurisdiction in different parts of the State will no longer be able to "mandamus" each other to distraction or throw obstacles in the way of each other's jurisdiction.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

The case of Mr. Oakley, the democratic member from Queens county, whose seat in the Assembly Mr. Coggesball (republican) believes is his by right, came up before the Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday. Mr. Oakley was represented by ex-Speaker Smith, and Mr. Coggeshall repre sented himself in the absence of his counsel, Judge Van Cott. Mr. Smith rather took the aspiring Coggeshall aback at the very start by asking that

HE SHOULD MAKE SPECIFIC CHARGES OF PRAUD at the election, instead of a general statement that frauds were committed. "If frauds were commit ted and you know the fact, and have proofs to show how they were committed, specify them, and then we'll make our answer," said Mr. Smith, sub stantially. Mr. Coggeshall was quite willing, of course, to specify, and suggested that he and Mr. Smith could sit down together and do the whol thing in five minutes. Mr. Smith's polite refusal to oin Mr. Coggeshall in making up the specifications was rather cutting. He simply remarked that he DID NOT HAPPEN TO BE HIS CLIENT'S OPPONENT'S

It is likely that Mr. Coggeshall will leave matters alone until Judge Van Colt takes hold. Then the Oakley fur has got to fly, he thinks. This may be the case, but Oakley says he doesn't care a con. tinental.

GOUGING TO BE PRACTISED IN THE ASSEMBLY. The Assembly spent a great deal of its apparently not very valuable time yesterday in a windy discus-sion of ventilation, the object to be ventilated this sembly chamber itself. This unfortunate chamber has afforded a fitting subject every year for the past ten years for the pure and whole to spread themselves for hours at a time. The disbut whether it will result in anything practical

but whether it will result in anything practical is an open-air question that will remain so, I think, for a good while to come. Heretolore the ventilation apparatus in the Capitol has consisted simply in the burning of gas by the thousands of feet a day through patent sheet iron tubes reaching to the roof, and in large wood fires in the spacious chimneys, built on gratings two to three feet above the level of the hearthstones. Now

A NEW SYSTEM

is to be given a trial. It is called "the Gouge system," a man by that terrible cognomen being the inventor of it. As to what it consists of, no one seems to be at all posted hereabouts as yet. The ventilation orators, it is true, attempted to explain it to their benighted brethren, but they still seem to be as much in the dark as ever. It may be that, if the bill passes giving Mr. Gouge \$12,000 to introduce the system into the House, he will be able to make everybody feel it, even if he cannot see it. He claims, I understand, that

be that, if the bill passes giving Mr. Gouge \$12,000 to introduce the system into the House, he will be able to make everybody feel it, even if he cannot see it. He claims, I understand, that the system is net in anywise related to the gouge system so popular in the Fourth and Sixth wards in New York, and which many of our rising pelliticians turned to such good purpose in their younger days, when the battle was always to the strong, right or wrong, in political conventions.

A DIFFERENCE OF OFINION.

There was quite a spicy discussion on Thursday over the bill apprepriating \$39,000 for a new boat for the Health Officer, to take the place of that recently lost by fire at quarantine. Mr. William Voorbis, of Rockland, made a vigorous onslaught upon the bill, and claimed that he could get a good boat, suitable in every respect for the service for which a quarantine boat was needed for one-half the money. He therefore made an amendment to that effect, to make \$15,000 instead of \$30,000 the amount of appropriation. Mr. Ray, of Columbia, and Burns, of New York, took the same view of the matter, and were opposed by Husted and Alberger. The amendment was finally lost, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole to save it from being killed by a technicality of the rules. Dr. Vanderpoel, the health officer, has full supervision of the work on the boat. As Mr. Weed, a democrat, said in voting against Mr. Voorhis' amendment, "Evrybody has faith in his honesty."

The bill was again taken up yesterday and passed. REPORT of THE COMMITTEES ON CITIES.

The Committees on Cities will not report the New York charter until next week. It is likely that all the heads of the departments will be removed. Among the important local matters before

The Committees on Cities will not report the New York charter until next week. It is likely that all the heads of the departments will be removed. Among the important local matters before THE SENATE are the bills relative to public works in New York and incorporating the Railway Advertising Company. The Public Works bill is merely a tender to the extensive Metropolitan Railway bill, introduced in both houses some time ago, and provides that that company, when its stock is subscribed, may issue first mortgage bonds.

THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY IS a new scheme, at the head of which are such responsible men as Henry W. Ivor, William Butler Duncan and others, to secure the privilege of doing all the advertising in railway stations, depots, ierries and other public places.

Another debate ensued on the TROY DISTRICT COURT BILL, and Senator Johnson, having meantime brushed up his constitutional information, went into the Troy subject with the eloquence of a Homer's "illiad" and the daring of Achilles. His arguments were directed against windmills, however, and, without regarding him, they ground the bill out on the spot.

The discussion upon indirect

directed against windmills, however, and, without regarding him, they ground the bill out on the spot.

The discussion upon indirect

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION
made by the Constitutional Commission on Thursday took rather a serious tone. Mr. Bowen rose to a question of privilege, and read from a local paper the extract of the proceedings of the Constitutional Commission, which contained the allegations of fraud.

Mr. Bowen, being Chairman of the Committee on Claims, said that only one claim had passed his committee last Winter, and that Mr. Leavenworth had possibly been misled. If not, he had made charges, and so also had Messrs, Robinson and Opdyke, that the Senate should at once investigate.

Mr. Johnson, democrat, from the Twenty-sixth, replied that Mr. Leavenworth would not make so categorical a statement without he had some direct information to bear him out. He might refer to the claims for sait lands, which were paid by the Committee on Finance last Winter—amounting to some five hundred thousand dollars. He hoped they would appoint an investigating committee to inquire into the charges made, and offered a resolution for that purpose.

Mr. Dickinson, a member of the Claims Committee, said that he had seen Mr. Robinson last evening, and that gentleman had denied the truth of the reporter.

Mr. Johnson insisted on his resolution and it was arrest.

of the report. It was probably a mistake of the reporter.

Mr. Johnson insisted on his resolution and it was agreed to, Mr. Benedict alone voting against it.

Now, what the investigation will amount to is a matter of mere speculation; but, as it has been ascertained since the discussion in the Senate that the charges of corruption made in the Constitutional Convention were directed at Canal Appraisers of the past and not at the last Legislature, the thing will probably come to naught. Still, if the Senators who were so indignant to-day about the charges, when they were under the impression that they were directed against the Legislature, are really anxious to find out when, how and where canal claims of a .raudulent chara-ter were passed upon they ought certainly to turn their attention to the Canal Appraisers? Office. It may be that one ar two gentlemen, who are new members of the

Legislature and who know a thing or two bow claims during the past iew years have been lobbled through, might throw some light on the business and themselves as well.

John Adriance and Edward G. Thompson were confirmed Loan Commissioners for the county of New York by the Senate to-day.

Present Status of the Charter Ques. tion-Seventh Regiment Supplication for an Armory Site-Postal "Reform" Reformation-What the Senate Committee Says of the Harlem Court

ALBANY, Jan. 31-Evening. The magnates of the dominant party are still hard at work on the charter, and to-day accomplished a good deal in the matter of changing the general phraseology of the various sections of the bili to suit the amendments already adopted in

THE IMPORTANT CHANGES

decided upon, bowever, such as dropping Green, Van Nort and Delafield Smith, are to be made in the House for the show of the thing more than for anything else, although two or three of the leaders believe that these particular changes would be looked upon with more favor if recommended by a unanimous vote of republican members of the two committees. If between now and Monday next no new policy should be decided upon by the rulers the charter will be reported and passed, with precisely those so-called improvements, modifications and amendments which I gave in detail in my despatch of last evening. The majority, so far as can be learned from the general talk that is being indulged in regarding the proposed changes, are quite IN ACCORD WITH THE LEADERS IN THEIR LATEST

even the growlers seeming willing to acquiesce in all that has been done with the charter, and that it has been decided to give Green to the dogs and let Van Nort and Smith take their chances for reappointment with everybody else. By Wednesday next both the committees and the other parties who are taking a hand in the general "perfecting" of the bill will have, it is said, completed their la bors, and then the real test will be made as to its ac. ceptance by the two Houses. A little delay has been ccasioned in the efforts made to bring the labor of the committees to an end at an earlier period by

THE REQUEST OF MANY OF THE MEMBERS to have the charter of 1870 printed in full, with the amendments now proposed printed alongside of every section. This desire was expressed by those who feared that amendments might be made to sections of the 1870 bill, and others repealed without their knowing exactly what the effect of the changes would in reality be if they had not the original charter under their eyes to see just what is what. Next week, then, the fate of the new charter will be decided, at least as far as the As sembly is concerned, and from now until then the PRESENT OFFICE-HOLDERS CAN SAFELY HOLD THEIR SOULS IN PATIENCE.

But two weeks from now they may depend upon it that weeping and gnashing of teeth will be in

THE SEVETH REGIMENT,

asking for a site for an armory above Thirtieth street, is rather an interesting document. It states that a very large majority of the members residabove Thirtieth street, and as a consequence the present armory, being so far down town, causes considerable delay in assembling the regiment when it is called upon to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace and good order of the city, and for the protection of public and private property. A new site the regiment consider absolutely necessary, and Reservoir square is asked for as the most suitable place. The memorial states that the most suitable place. most suitable place. The memorial states that the past services of the regiment entitle it to the favor able consideration of the Legislature. During the able consideration of the Legislature. Dur past half century it has been, say the memo-ready and willing to aid in

ready and willing to aid in

THE PERSERVATION OF MUNICIPAL ORDER.

and has often been called upon for that purpose by
the proper authorities, as at the execution of
James Reynolds in 1825, the "Election" and "Abolition" riots in 1834, the "Stevedore" riot in 1836,
the "Flour" riot in 1837, the "Croton Water" riot
in 1840, the "Astor Place" riot in 1849, the "Police"
and "Dead Rabbit" riots in 1857, the "Draft" riot
in 1882, and the "Tweifth of July" riot in 1871. It
has, they go on to say, often been called upon to
guard and protect public and private property, as
during the great fire in 1855, the suspension of
specie payments in 1837, the great fire in 1845
and the "Quarantine War" in 1857. Then again it
has often

and the "Quarantine war" in 1857. Then again it has often
AIDED THE AUTHORITIES IN CELEBRATING IMPORTANT EVENTS.

such as the completion of the Eric Canal in 1825, the French Revolution in 1830, the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument in 1843, the victories of our armies in Mexico in 1847, the completion of the Manufactor of the Atlantic Telegraph, the inauguration of the Washington Statue by Congress in 1860, and the termination of the Great Rebellion in 1865. It has often received and entertained distinguished guests of the city and State—as the reception of General Lafayette in 1825, General Jackson in 1837, President Tyler in 1843, President Folk in 1847, General Scott in 1848, President Filmore in 1853, the Japanese Embassy in 1860, the Russian Naval Officers in 1863, President Johnson in 1866, the Chinese Embassy in 1860, the Russian Naval Officers in 1863, President Johnson in 1866, the Chinese Embassy in 1868, and the Grand Duke Alexis nese Embassy in 1868, and the Grand Duke Alexis in 1871. It has assisted the proper authorities in

in 1871. It has assisted the proper authorities in paying THE LAST TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE HONORED DEAD, as at the funerals of ex-President Monroe in 1831, General Lafayette in 1834, President Harrison in 1841, General Jackson in 1845, ex-President J. Q. Adams in 1848, General Worth in 1849, President Taylor in 1850, Clay and Webster in 1862, the removal of the remains of ex-President Monroe to Richmond is 1855, the funeral of President Lincoln in 1865, the funeral of General Anderson in 1872. In 1861 it was the first regiment from the State of New York and the first regiment from the State of New York and the first fully armed and equipped regiment in the United States to volunteer and march to the defence of the national capital, and the first regiment to reach Washington, then in imminent danger. It was publicly honored by President Lincoln, General Scott and other distinguished officers for its services in securing the safety of the capital and its archives, and, having faithfully served the country for a longer period than was required by the terms of its enlistment, it was DISCHARGED WITH THE HIGHEST HONORS in special orders. In the year 1892 it again volunteered and served the country for a longer period than was required by the terms of its enlistment, it was DISCHARGED WITH THE HIGHEST HONORS in special orders. In the year 1892 it again volunteered and served the country or the grain volunteered and served the country in the regular and volunteer army and navy of the United States, many of whom won high military rank on the field of battle, and sixty of whom scaled their DEVOTION TO THE COUNTRY with their lives. In relation to Reservoir square the memorialists say they desire to obtain it for the following reasons:—It is centrally located and will be accessible to a majority of the members of the regiment. It is not large enough to be of any service as a public park on account of its proximity to the Central Park. The memorialists promine in the large of adjacent property cannot justly claim that the paying
THE LAST TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE HONORED

use:ul.

A NEW WAY TO "REPORM" REFORMATION.

Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, made a determined attempt in the lower house to-day to put an end to the "reform" custom into which the majority seem to have fallen this year—even worse than its immediate "reform" predecessor—of appointing "extra" officials to look on while other people do the work about the Assembly which the extras are paid for doing. It was a resolution to appoint help for the Postmaster of the House that dragged Lincoln to the front. He got up from his seat, cram full of full of FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE POST OFFICE AR-

fail of Facts about the Post Office ArRANGEMENTS OF THE TWO HOUSES.
and made some startling charges. For instance, he said that from the year 1862 to 1871 inclusive \$67,211 98 had been paid for postage stamps for the membe. So the two houses, and that it had been the custom in the past for the cierks of the two houses to buy stamps, \$50 and \$75 worth at a time, sell them, pocket the proceeds and then leaving the Computoller to pay the bills. Besides this, a clerk in the Post Office, who took account of letters, &c., he stamped, was in the habit of charging \$75 a month for his services, which the Comptroller had paid regularly. Mr. Lincein believed that this kind of thing had to stop, and that the four men now employed in the Post Office ought to do their own work. Yet his opposition did no good, and the resolution was passed by a very large vote. "Reform at Albany" is to be, or ought to be, if it is not, the subject for a lecture soon to be delivered by Fort, the leader of the House.

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD BILL, introduced to-day in the Assembly, simply allows the company to lay a double track in Chambers street, from Chatham to the Bowery. Due provision is made in the bill to compensate the city for the privilege asked for. It is claimed by the company that thus extension of their road will go a great way towards RELIEVING FARK ROW FROM THE "JAM" OF CARS that is now so prevalent there, owing to its southern extremity being the termini for so many rail-

roads. If this is the object of the bill it will doubt-less meet with little if any opposition.

Mr. Ryan, from New York, has introduced a bill.

less meet with little if any opposition.

Mr. Ryan, from New York, has introduced a bill amending

THE ACT IN BELATION TO APPRENTICES, which makes it a penal offence for employers to engage minors not regularly indentured for five years, and gives them the power to capture them by due process of law. The bill is a very harsh one in many respects, and there is little if any likel-hood of its ever becoming a law.

Mr. Blumenthal's bill relating to

THE PROPER CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS is the legitimate result of his resolution concernsing fires and fire escapes, introduced a few days ago. It is an important measure—one that is needed very much, and which will be of great benefit to New York if properly carried out when it is made a law, as it will be.

THE HABLEM CORET HOUSE.

Mr. Tiemann, from a special committee consisting of himself and Messrs. Weismann and Benedict, presented a report this morning in the Senate in relation to the frauds in the Harlem Court House extension. The facts as summed up there have been published in the HERALD in its reports of the numerous trials and publications growing out of that trand, but never in so succinet and startling a form as at present. The committee close their resport with the following:—

"In the judgment of your committee Mr. Geneal does not account for the money received by him upon the city warrants and as having been used in the construction of the Court House. Your committee further report that, in their judgment, this matter was conceived in fraud and carried out in iniquity; that in the boldness of its design and the effontery shown in its execution it is not surpassed by any of the frauds perpetrated on the Treasury of New York; that if the Commissioners did not share in the proceeds of the transaction it, was through their gross negligence and entire dispersance of the design and the report and evidence in the case be sent to the At-itorney General and Mayor and Comptroler of the.

regard of duty that these trauds were perpetrated.

The committee in conclusion recommend that the report and evidence in the case be sent to the Attorney General and Mayor and Comptroller of the city, that justice may be done.

CAUSES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Senator Perry's bill in relation to causes in the Supreme Court, provides, so far as possible, that no Judge sitting in General Term shall be allowed to rewiew his own decisions as a district judge.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE being somewhat fashionable. Senator Lord, the cloquent champion of high toils, entered upon one to-day relative to some strictures in a Buffalo paper. He had expected, he said, to rouse the "tree of Buffalo," but he objected to the statement that he had favored low toils in 1870, when he was "the advocate of the canals." The privilege of complaining was about all that was allowed him, and, with that he made himself comfortable.

The Constitutional Commission.

The Constitutional Commission.

At the session of the Constitutional Comm to-day Mr. Dudley presented an amendment, con-ferring additional power upon boards of super-

February.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1873.

To abolish days of grace on commercial paper.

Defining the jurisdiction of Mayors' and Recorders'
courts in civil actions.

Amending the statutes limiting the time for the commencement of actions.

To punish bribery.

To enlarge the powers of Boards of Supervisors.

Senator Tiexan presented a voluminous report from the Senate Special Committee with reterence to the Nintladistrict Court House in the city of New York, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tiexan gave notice of a bill authorizing the Bleecker Street Ballicond Company to extend its track.

By Mr. Berredet—To amend the charter of the Aged and Indigent Female Home in New York.

By Mr. Roberton-Frowing to the erection of an addition to the Court House at White Plains.

By Mr. Johnson—To amend the laws relative to the for-immitted of corporations.

New York.

Senator Lord rose to a question of privilege, and read;
from an editorial in the Builalo Commercial Advertier a;
criticism on his (Lord's) remarks on the question of lowtolls on the canals, made in the Senate a few days ago,
the said that paper sought to place him in a false position
by saying that he was in favor of low tolls in 1870. In
by saying that he was in favor of low tolls in 1870. In

for the trial of Adam Frailes for the crime of arson, at a special term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in Anburn in June, 1872, called out a prolonged debate, which had not concluded when that body adjourned.

Assembly.

REPORTED.

To legalize the acts of notaries public performed in

York and Canada Railroad Company; to charter the Long Island City and Maspert Railroad Company.

Authorizing writs of mandamus and prohibition to issue from the Supreme Courts; authorizing the transfer of causes from the calendar of the Court of Appeals to that, of the Commission of Appeals to that, of the Commission of Appeals to that.

Amending the act for the Constitutional Commission so that the Commissioners may act on the Buildary article.

To provide for the purchase of a steamboat for Quarantine, at a cost of \$35,000.

Mr. Roche moved to recommit this bill, and proceeded to state that he found the cost of maintaining this and another boat had amounted to over \$31,000, and he thought it time to put a check on such expenditures.

Mr. Atsender, in reply, read from the investigating committees report of last year to show that this boat women the cost of the motion to reduce the cost to \$15,000. There never had been over sixty passengers carried, and a smaller boat would answer.

The motion to recommit was negatived and the bill passed—68 to 22.

By Mr. Lewis—To authorize the Midland Railroad Com-

passed—68 to 22.

By Mr. Lewis—To authorize the Midland Railroad Company to extend its tracks.

By Mr. Cocuntr—To incorporate the Long Island Loan and Trust Company.

By Mr. Worn—To charter the Equity Gas Company.

By Mr. Coos.—To secure payment to mechanics of their

By Mr. HILLYRE -Amending the charter for the village Fort Richmond.

Mr. Crawroup moved that a call be made on the Canal ommissioners for information as to the work on the neids Lake Canal, and why the contractors had failed complete their contracts. Agreed to.

Mr. Walls moved that a call be made on the Canal Aperaisers for a list of claimants for damages by the same

raisers for a list of claimants for damages by the same approvement. Agreed to.

By Mr. Derring—That the Railroad Committee inquires not report what legislation is necessary to compet the outside River Railroad Company to provide speedy and guiar transit on their road between New York and onkers, and whether a more suitable place for unloads agreed to the manufacture of the procured.

visors over county and town affairs, and providing that every 2,000 inhabitants should be entitled to a representation in those boards in counties where the boundaries of cities and counties are not the

same.

The consideration of an article on special legislation occupied nearly all the morning session. Several amendments were made reducing the number of subjects enumerated in the article on which special acts are prohibited.

Joseph B. Hall, appointed to fill the vacancy in the Constitutional Commission caused by the death of William Cassidy, took his seat in the Commission to-day.

The Commission has adjourned until the 10th of February.

Amending the statutes limiting the time for the com-

dition to the Court House at White Plains.

By Mr. Johnson—To amend the laws relative to the formation of corporations.

By Mr. Woon—Providing regulations for proceedings in cases of nushand and wife dying intestate; also to established the civil code.

In the control of the commissioners appointed to revise the fatitist of the commissioners appointed to revise the fatitist of the state may incorporate in their report the political and state may incorporate in their report the political and state may incorporate in their report the political and state may incorporate in their report the political and state may incorporate in their report the political and state may incorporate in their report the political and state of the State of the

He said that paper sought to place him in a false positions by saying that he was in favor of low tolls in 1870. In that year he had entered his protest in the democratic caucus against the resolution. The speaker was proud of the term of autocrat of the canals in 1870, and asked Senators to look at the records from 1860 to 1869. They will find that, during that time the canals paid annually into the State Treasury over three million dollars over and above all expense. During the past two years the canals have ran behind; \$1,000,000 annually, making \$2,000,000 since the speakers left the proud position of autocrat of the canals. Senator Lewis rose in reply, saying he knew nothing of the article referred to by Senator Lord until he opened, the paper spoken of this morning. He knew Senator Lord as a positive man, and as nothing had been said by him in the Senate in 1870, when the question was before that body, the editors surmised that Senator Lord oted with the colleagues in favor of low tolls.

The bill authorizing Boards of Supervisors to raise the reading.

The bill providing for Raineback, were ordered to a third reading.

The bill providing for The Paymen 7. Worden for services as the payment of th

were presented for the reduction of the rates of fare on the New York and New Haven Railroad.

The following bills were To legalize the acts of notaries public performed in counties where they do not reside; providing regulatione for the care of estates of persons of unsound mind; amending the charter of the Commercial Warehouse. Company, to which Mr. Prince dissented; to provides a supply of water for the city of Yonkers; to authorize the Common Council of Buffalo to borrow money to purchase a fire apparatus; adversely on the bill to provide for steas a fire apparatus; adversely on the bill to provide for steas a fire apparatus; adversely on the bill road tracks on the towings on cannis by means of railroad tracks on the towings on cannis by means of railroad tracks on the towings on cannis by means of railroad tracks on the towings on cannis by means of railroad tracks on the towings on cannis by means of railroad tracks on the towings of cannis by means of railroad tracks on the towings of cannis by means of railroad tracks on the towings of cannis by means of railroad tracks on the form of the form of

of the county of Kings.

By Mr. Bruns-Authorizing the Third Avenue Rallroad.

By Mr. Bruns-Authorizing the Third Avenue Rallroad.

By Mr. Bruns-Authorizing the Third Avenue Rallroad. Company to Justice

Sew York.

By Mr. Bluzknizal—For the better protection of life of
persons engaged in mechanical pursuits. He said the
bill had been presented to him by working men recently

by Mr. WRIGHT-For the better protection of persons on, the streets from the acts of corporations.

By Mr. Syrona-To authorize attorneys to performs some of the duties of Notaries Public.

By Mr. HUSEND-To amend the charter of the New York, Medical College for Women.

By Mr. HYAN-Regulating the employment of appren-

Agreed to.

Mr. Van Demark moved that a committee of seventeen
be appointed to reapportion the State into Congressional
districts. Laid over.